AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON, (A. C.) September 1, 1815 ...

No. 20

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY LAST.

Gittens !- Man reflects with Fellow Citizens: ur progress from infancy manhood, our weakness, wants and es-capes from danger; the solicitude of friends, and the affection of parents, ex-

The effect is not d ferent, when w reflect on the birth of our country. Governments, like individuals, are born, progress, become stationary, deeny and They have their infancy and man hood, strength and debility, innocence and depravity, health and sickness; and they have their old age. They have friends to instruct, and parents to protect them; traitors to deceive, and assessing to des. troy them. Their infancy and mexperi-ence expuse them to infinite hazards. rom weak supporters, ignorant advisers, The difficulties, therefore, with which a country has, in its infancy, been obliged to contend, the danger it has escaped, the the progress it has mide, and the glory it has acquired, are subjects, upon sinch its friends will dwell with peculiar interest and delight.

Other countries, with little reason, celebrate their origin. A conquest, a change of masters, the substitution of one dunce for another, are hailed as auspicious events. The hirth of a Prince to rule and oppresss a people, to ride on their shoulders, or tread on their hecks, is a source of extreme delight. And shall we, who boast of our tile to free-dom, he silent on that day when the Property of America decreed that they would govern themselves? A day which made tyrants tremble and humanity rejoice ! A day when the sun of liberty rose in his streng h, dispelled the clouds of prejudice and supersition which enveloped him, cheered and reanimated oppressed and desponding man! On the 4th of July, 1776, the united

colonies abjured all allegiance to Great Britain, and declared themselves "fee and independent states." On the 3d of September, 1723, Great Britain acknowthe States ratified the federal constitution, which, without impairing their rights, united their strength, increased

their power, and confirmed their liberties. this last event, the rights for which we had contended seemed permanenly se cured. A constitution, whose object was " to provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare of the United States," to be administered by an executive, deriving his election from the people, with a legislature, most wisely constituted, as well the guardians of the states as the people, promised a triumph over the enemies of popular governments. Those, who imagined that they saw the American states progressing to a state of anarchy, which would end in despotism, onfounded I'be alarms and jealpusies of the people subsided, errors were corrected, weak and vicious men were removed by the process of popular elec tion, and under those illustrious charac-ters, who, in succession, have administered the government, we enjoyed an unexampled portion of prosperity and peace. During this period, we were surrounded with revolutions and conquest. The enemies of republics had witnessed danger in all governments but ours.

The dotuge of the Hartford Conven. tion hath caused many of the Southern people to suppose that the whole of the people of Massachusette are enemies to the Southern States, and desirous to sever the Union of the states.

To correct that error as far as your useful paper circulates, it may be well to copy into it; that excellent Oration, delivered by the Hon. John Holmes of that State, on the 4th July land.

It is believed that no real Christian can take numbrage at it, as they are speken of with raspect and even veneration—

And a part of it is an excellent comment on that they prefitted a detaughton. And a part of it is an excellent commentation—where solicitous to provoke hostilities, upon a part of it is an excellent commentation on a part of it is an excellent commentation on a part of it is an excellent commentation on a part of it is an excellent commentation of the provided and instructed of periment, that they "could not be kicked into a war," bro't upon the nation fresh and aggressions. What was to be done? Submit to the secure of our property the impressment of our chizens, upon the injust fivolous pretexts; or venture upon the hazardous and untried experiment of war, was the alternative. We had, with fittle interruption, been thirty years at peace. Our ruption, been thirty years at peach. Our, feetings and babits were pacific. We trembled at the thought of shedding human blood. The heroes of the revolution were gone; the art of war was forgottet.; officers and soldrets were to be realed, and we had none who knew how to breate them. Britain, the greatest, aggressor, was powerful; she was mistress of the ocean inuted to war and plunder; and ber friends, among us, were numerous faithful and active. In this crisis, this conflict between duty and inclination, go. vernment decided as they cught —regardless of their popularity, they determined to resort to arms.

There is a national pride which affled to virtue. It is the gue dian of the national hours. So powerful is this sentiment, that even barbarians have suspended their inveterate party feuds, and have suspected, that free civilized Ame ing, as to sow dissentions in time of war seek safety from the partiality of an ene my, or press to power at the expense o heir country's honor and rights. It was less to be apprehended, from the example of the enemy, which, in other respects, the opposers of the government had felt proud to observe.

But no sooner was war declared, than the administration were assailed with the most outrageous abose. The var was denounced as wanton, unjust nd murderous; and numbers, who voted for it, were personally instilled and subjected to violence. The opposition assumed a braz n from the enemies of the revolution were unmasked, and the strength and de igns of the British faction exposed.

In this state of agitation, the gov. ernment were met with embarrassments A principal object of the federal constitution was, the control of the national strength. for national purposer. To meet an enemy in the field, and perform the duties of active and offensive warfare, it was proper that Congress should have power " to raise and support armies. But dangerous, in a republic, this power was a subject of much debate, and excited considerable jealousy, at the time the constitution was adopted. To confine its exercise within reasonable limits, it was leemed salest to provide a national militia for national defences It was important, as well to the defence as the liberties of the union. From these men, being citizens, no danger could be apprehended to the republic ; and their being officered by the authority of the state in which they were raised, seemed a sufficient pledge, that that au hority. They were to be detached by congress, who represented, as well the states as the people, and to be com. manded by the President, the excutive represen sive of both, The constitution was explicit. It gave, expressly, to congress, the power to call forth, or ganize, arm and discipline the militia, and to employ them in the servi e of the United States; "to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel anvasion." "To provide for the common defence," and to have no discre tion in the application of that defence. nor of the extent of the danger, was an absurdity, from which the framers and

supporters of the constitution concluded on they had nothing to apprehend. The in-unequivocal tenor of the instrument itself the doctrines advanced in its support, and government seemed a sufficient guard a gaust such an outrageous construction. But to the unter astonishment of every friend of the union, it was decided in Massachusetts, that the United States had no control over the militia, but at the and no control over the milita. Dut at the cleasure of the states; that these were exclusively the judges of the danger, and when and to what extent the militia should be employed. Had this construction prevented we should have been reduced to

gh cen states, in time of war, each de-ting for itself when the United States ere in danger, and what was necessary for their defence and safety. Happily for our country, it was too monstroom to pre-sail—One or two of the amail states fol-lowed the example or dictation of Massa-chusetts; but the doctrine was generally rejected as a most dangerous perversion of the constitution.

Instead of compelling Massachusetts to obey their requisition, the United States permitted her to practise upon her oun extraordinary principle; to incur the responsibility of judging of the danger, and, of course, the expense of providing against it. The result was, what was ex pucked, and what it, probably, alway will be, when men assume a power and discretion to which they are not entitled.
The stare was invaded, and we kund no
protection from our f lendship for the
enemy. A feeble, ineffectual, and disgraceful resistance was made, and the enemy were permitted, quietly to occupy a large portion of the territory of the state, until the close of the war. And

Massachusetts remains a standing proof of the provisions of the constitution, the fully of opposing them, or of requiring the general government to provide for the common defence, and of denying them the meant essential to accomption the

rienced from the mercantile class of our citizens, in the Eastern States. - Of the most respectable of these are many distinguished and patriotic supportres of the government; and though most of the rest were hostile to the admired to ion it was hoped and expected, that they would have lent their aid in support of those oghes, which, at different times, they had been so loud to defend. But it was build that "orders" and "impressments" were not otherwise offensive to them, than as they affected their speculations, or diministed their profi . These gentlemen had assumed to be the exclusive nierchants of the United States, and had imagined that New-England was the only part, which was interested in commerce. It was urged that he war was waged against commerce, and that could the Eastern States be permitted to manage their own, concerns, they might be prosperous and happy. This brought up a most delicate and unpleasant discussion.

The father of his country? had predicted that factions men would, in troublesome times, find a pretext to excite local jealousies which might endanger the union of the States; and had warned his countrymen to be upon their goard. The people of New rights. To make them believe that their government intended to oppress theme is sufficient to rouse them to resistance. this case, the leaders of faction, who were pressing for power, even at the expense of their coun ry's honor and safety took advanage of the credulity of this descrip ion of merchants, excited their alarms and jealousies, and addressed their interest and their cupidity. A merchant of limited informa tion is but an indifferent politician. His at tachments are often stronges, where his speculations are most profiable. Where his treasure is, there we shall most general ly find his heart. We have, therefore, less to expect from his patriotism, than from those whose attachments are at home. These men, therefore, were the first and most easy dopes. They were induced to pelieve that their rights were attacked, and that resistance was essential to the interests of commerce. - Bu upon investigation, it was found that the commerce of New England was entirely dependant upon the other States. Upon the score of p teres, there fore, these merchants doubted, suspected that they had been deceived, made their calculations, found that resistance was unprofitable, compromised with their consciences, and engaged in the practice of privateering, which they had before de-

occurred, as inconsistent with honor, merally and religion

Opposition rose from another quarter. In other countries, a priesthond have bed a powerful, and often a pernicious effect in the civil administration of the State. Having in some measure, the superintendence of the education, the control of coosciences, and the custody of the divine eraples, they has become dangerous to the civil power. It had been found, by experience, that when entrusted with this power, they had seldom used it in favor of the liberties of the purple. The truth is, the clergy are like other men, & Sautheelt to the passeon. bijion, they do not fail to improve them. Hence the most croel and vindic ive wars have been wated and the most barbarous fortures and mu ders inflicted, in the name of that religion, whose "glad tidings" were "peace on earth and good wall to men."

In his country, the clercy had been entrusted with no temporal power, and they had lele, or afficient to teel, the humiliation, which well become the disciwho her from lear of becoming subject to an episcopal hierarche, or of losing their livings, by opposing or reserving the indignation of he people; or from honest of patriotic matives, certain it is, that after the battle of Lexington, most of them bee me zealous act cares of the A-ment an cause, and con the ed the searist, ly to its apport. From heir e ndocl in the revolution, her pario I-m was not su-pected. Possessing the avenues to the hearts of their heaters, their popularity was extensive, their power and influ-ence increased; many of them grew wanton and aspired to the con rol of the civil vers Foiled in their attempts, and desparting of governing a nation sa extensive, the most dis inequished of the order projected the essablishment of a hierarchis aver a security, to be severed by fore grand and domestic exertions. The mament, therefore, that war w a declared they o k their s and in favor of the enemy magnified his progress, complimented his mag-nanimity and forbearance, eulogised his justice, and pronounced him " he bulwalk of our holy religion." The leaders of the order were must invererate, wanton and abusive. Their coarse vulgarity, their insolent denunciation of the govern. ment, their gross calumnies ag inst the legitimate rulers of the American people, and their undisquised recormends ions of open resis ance, pollured the sanctuary, offended the chirs ian, disgraced teligion, and maulted the Deny. They had made peace with the Pope, their former Anti Chris, and all the pious curses, which they used to invake upon bis ent ld vengeance and matignity, to the President of the United States I Say not that we attack religion when we denounce those who pervert it. Say not that we are hostile to the body of the clergy, when we discriminate against those who disgrace the profession. Our remarks are in ended to apply to those, and those only, who have prostituted their sacred duties to purposes of opposition to the government.

We venerate the man whose heart is

Whose hands are pure, whose doctrines and whose life,

Coincident, exhibit lucid proof That he is honest in the sacred cause. To such we tender more than more rese

pecl. Whose actions say that they respect them-

But when they use their offices to cover the vilest and blackest designs when they wound and insult the feels ngs of one part of their flock to gravify the speen and rancor of the other, when hey attempt to scandalize the only government on earth, which would tolera e their scoudal, we must and will doubt whe her they can be disciples of Bins whose "kingdom was not of this world Point me to a word in all he s.id. which recommended or licensed opposition to the government, where he consent you take it for your text to justify all he virulence and abuse, which have disembogued from the pulued lips of the vilest incendiary that ever disgraced the pelpit. No. Your d vine mester did not "sir up the people." "I e went a-bout doing good." His docrines and his life were respect and submission o "the (Continued in the last page)

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the transfer of the	STATE OF THE PARTY		no traditio		24.3	IN. T.	Sale Repor

A file of the London Courier to the courage of those of my servants who tening of July 4 h. has been placed in our hands by an obliging gentleman in this city.

They afford very little additional intelligence of importance, the advices they contain from France having been anticipated by afford receive from the continent. We may be the solid for the continent. We find no confirmation of the reported deparature of Napoleon from Havre de Grate; and encountered on every side nothing but diffuse and obtained and obtained the courage of those of my servants who the courage of those of my servants who the courage of those of my servants who the the soil of my country. I feel to the soil of my country. I see the soil of my country. I found men's minds agitated and find no confirmation of the reported deparature of Napoleon from Havre de Grate; and encountered on every side nothing but diff. have no doubt that the rumor was unified figuration and obstacles.—My government of his arrival in England, pubwas liable to commit errors; perhaps liabed some days ago, was certainly premadid commit them. There are the lished some days ago, was certainly premature. Among the articles which have not when the purest intentions are insellibefore reached in one the subjoined address cient to direct, or sometimes they even of Louis NVIII to the French people; sod a message said to have been sent by the allied generals to the members of the French shall not be lost. All that can save France provissional government, announcing that the heads of the latter should answer for the secape of Napoleon. This latter article trials, that the principle of the legitimacy is given in a second edition of the Contrets of Sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order,—the only one upon which, amidst a great nation, a wise and well ordered liberty can be established.

The Peers and the Representatives, imposed by the late government, have recipied on this subject a modification.

The Chambers are dissolved.

Paris July 7—The Commission has made known to the King, through the organ of its President, that it has just dissolved itself.

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The Chambers are dissolved to the subject a modification of the contract and the chamber are dissolved.

The King of France has left Cambray This doctrine has just been proclaimed to repair to Campaigne; before he departed as that of all Europe. I had previously he addressed to the French nation the follow consecrated it by my charter, and I claim

PROCLAMATION

THE SING TO THE PROPER

The gates of my kingdom at last open before me; I hasten to bring back my mis-led subjects, to mitigate the calamitles which I had wished to prevent, to piace my terests and calm all inquiestudes.

Some have taiked intertry of the results and form manders and officers of the National This is the only way in which I have mished to take part in the war- I have not permitted any Prince of my family to ap

pear in foreign ranks, and have restrained the courage of those of my servants who

to add to that charter all the guarantees

the treaton has too clearly indicated their functions forthwith:
source. It the purchasers of national
property have felt alarm, the Charter
should suffice to re-assure them. Did I
not myself propose to the Chambers, and
cause to be executed sales of such property?

The content of the content of the charter of the content of the conte This proof of my sincerity is unanswers, ble.—In these isster times, my subjects of all classes have given me equal proof of love and fidelity. I wish them to know how sensibly I feet them, and that it as from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and my family. I wish to exclude from any presence none but those whose erson and my family. I wish to exclude som my presence none but shore whose elebrity is matter of grief to France, and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they hatched, I perceive many of fly subjects mixed, and some guilty.

Loromise—I who never promised in sin, (all Europe knows it)—to pardon nisted Krenchmen, all that has passed mee the day when I quitted Lille, and the so many tears, up to the day when re-entered Cambrais amidat so many colamations.

But the blood of my people has flow-in consequence of a treason of which annuls of the world present no examthe annals of the world present no example. That treason has a summened for eignare into the Bear of France. Every day reveals more a new disaster. I owe it, then, to the dignity of my Crown, to the interest of my people, to the repose of Europe, to exile from pardon the insugators and authors of this horrible plot. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers which is propose forthwith to assemble.

Franchmen, shift are the abritiments which he brings among you, whom time has not been able, to change, and calamities fitting, whose fathers reigned for eight centuries over your's returns to consecrate the remainder of his days in defending and consoling you.

To given at Cambral, this 22th of Juncin the year of our Lord 1815, and of our reign the Tiet.

LOUIS.

Prince TALLETAIND Minister Secretary of State for foreig

Latest from Europe.

Prom the London Gas. of July 11. WAR DEPARTMENT, Downing street, July 11.

Downing street, July 1.
A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field Marshai the Duke of Weltington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 5.
My Lord—in consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my despatch of the stin, the troops under my cominand and that of Field Marshal Prince Blücher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been quiet.

quiet.

The King of France entered Paris
this day. I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON.
LONDON, July 11.—We yesterday received a complete series of the different
Paria papers up to Friday last inclusives.
The expiring faction, after debating and
wrangling to the last moment, have, all
dispersed, and the leaders fled in different directients, some of them across the
Lofre with the retreating army; Carnot
is, we believe, among this number. Others to different ports, particularly Rochfort, from which two frigates sailed on
the 2d of July, having on board some distinguished passengers; among them it is

tinguished passengers; among them it is said are Bonaparte and Marshal Ney-Others have fled no man knows where.

We have since received the Paris papers of the 8th. They are of great importance. The Provisional Government

imposed by the late government, have received on this subject a modification.

The Chambers are dissolved.

The King will enter Paris to morrow
about 3 in the alternoon. His Majegty
will elight at the Thuillerses.

will alight at the Thuilleries.
ORDONANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of

May Chief Charles

functions forthwise.

2 Our Ministers are charged each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present ordonance.

Given at St. Denis, 7th July, 1815, and the 21st of our Reign.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Signed) LGUIS.
By the King.
Prince de TALLEYRAND.

Another degree restores the commune of the National Gurrd of Paris to La Gen. Count Desolles under the arders of Mondead.

ONDER OF THE DATA

The General commanding as chief the National Guard of Paris. In execution of an ordonance of the King, dated 7th July, has resumed his functions, and congratulates himself upon again finding the National Guard faithful to the object of its institution, and devoted without reserve to the service of order and accurity attached to it. attached to it.

attached to it."

Amidet the military and political events which have agitated men's minds, the National Guard has never forgotten that its first duty towards its Prince and country was the preservation of the enpired and the maintenance of public order.—This spirit ought more than ever to animate the guard. The union of Frenchmen can alone be the safety of France, But to obtain it there must succeed to the spirit of mary, which has caused to man spirit of party, which has caused so by evils, that chlightened patriot which in difficult crisis, reconciles citi

which in difficult crisis, reconciles citizens and saves states.

(highed) Count DESOLLES.

The General commanding the National Cuard, has by the Orders he has given, re-established a free falterourse and directed the opening of the barders. He has abrogated the orders by which were forbidden the public expression of sentiments in favour of the Prints, show so many regrets have accompanied and so many rights have recalled.

Paris, July 8.—Lord Casteleragh is arrived at the Duke of Wellington's head quarters. He immediately waited on the Ling of France.

arrived at the Duke of Wellington's need quarters. He immediately waited on the king of France.

We are informed that the King has appointed Prince Tolleyrend Minister of foreign sffairs, and President of the Council of Ministers; he Buke of Otranto, Minister of the Interior; the Duke of Richelieu, Minister of the Marine; the Duke of Velter, Minister of War, Baroa Louis, Provisional Minister of the Houses nold; M. Laine, Vice Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals; M. D'Ambray, Honorary Chancellor, M. — Minister of Boliet.

Counts Carnot has not yet left Paris as wasfannouener.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House is Washington on Friday the 20th Uctober next, several Tracts of Land lying in the Counties of Pitt & Besufort : Aiso, several Houses and Lots in Washington, together to extisfy sundry executions, issuing from the District Court of the U. States for the Pamptico District in favour of the United States, against all those indebted to the Cus-tom-House of Washington.

Raleigh, July 15, 1815.

The Subscriber.

Desirous of leaving Town for a short time, will dispuse of his Goods on hand, by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices—

among which are

900 lb best GREEN COFFEE,

200 gellons APPLE BRANDY,

600 lbs. SHOT, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5,

150 ... English WHITE LEAD,

800 ... Cur NAU.S. 800 , Cut NAILS, 500 feet 8 by to WINDOW GLASS Boxes Castile & Brown SOAP.

do. CHUCOLATE, No. & 80 kegs Red, Yellow, Green and Black PAINT, 1000 IS CHALK & WHITING,

Boiled Linseed and Train OIL general assertment of BHUSHES, A few propolished steel Spring SNUF-FERS,

Also, Gin, Cordial, Teneriffe Wine, Sugara, fresh Tamarinds, best quality small twist Tobacco, Spices, Starch, Copperas, Allum, Gun.powder, ships. Compasses, Sugar Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

health.

Considering the necessity of restordistely, and if any have demands they
have been removed by violence since the

Solid March last the solid march and the Aug. 11. J. B. NTICKNEY.

WANTED An apprentice to the Printing Bosiness. Apply at this Office. Aug. 254

AMERICAN RECORDER

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1815.

hand, but too late for this doy's paper a should be prove necessary, next these he sholl certain to have a place.

Ma. Earros,

My unworthy pupil has again merit, ed the god of correction, and I as his section and it as his section gring him the lash; but his folbles are so numerous and contemptible; that I shall make but few remarks, and pass the remainder over in allenes and diagnate. I recommend to your perusal, and to those who may leel interested in the character of the Parson, to peruse my piece which called forth his indignation; then peruse his wonderful answer, and say which of the two is the "intermedier." My first was pointed at its one person, and as my sery worthy Parson says, "no offence was intended;" But the cap fitted him a he awkwardly were it. When sext my past of gravance and abuse, fix though first learn to reason without contradicting himself, till then, I retommend to him, to remain is that observity dutable to his nature and standing; nor again provider in deceitful secrecy to catch from "tall tale echo" what slander, only, and malice could invent; for I do assure him, that I dely the scorn of prof you and plety and despise the forestor.

As to his address to M. D. where he

malice could invent; for I do assure hims that I dely the scorn of orel goes and play and despise the investor.

As to his address to M. D. where he attempts to describe his newly, meeted moute, it is to assoid of senie, and so replete with his usual envelope—disquise r that I am confident it sprang from his incongrame brain, and so may the part following it; but I will go disturb the sames under which it lays concealed, lest it should prove to be the offspring of another's brain. "Thank Cod" says the Parson "that I am not as other men," and so say I, for there are many much better and very few worse. "You seem" says the Parson "wishful to what the appatite of slander." No my worthy Parson, you gave it "appetite," and I have fed it with the good and wholesome food called crain.

He says I have been "weighed in the belance, and whether found wanting. I refer to the superior judgment of the faculty." I now inform the Parson, that I have been weighed in the nicely graduated Esculapian balante of justice, and knowledge, and stamped wate the indefinite stamp of approbation, I therefore, feel my superiority, and of course an unfit associate for my very worthy hapit. I now give him a discharge from the School of Honor, Humanity and Parriotism, and abandon him to his usual habits of """

M. D.

Mit. Phinren,

You will insert the following once in RECONDER, and should the enclosed be sufficient to defray the charge, the balace shall be handed you. Yours,

From experiment has been proved no board the Integrity, commanded by the renewned Capt. Reid, for New Mork, that where a measure of general utility can be effected without injuring individuals too greatly, it should unbesitatingly be adopted.

As this then is an actinowledged case, it is hoped sind believed, that not a single in dividual will be found to object to the intermination in the Legislature of a helitim, praying that sugue, body to grant us the privilege, (for with the assistance of him, who, bids roads turn and they turn—we possess the power) of turning the TAR RIVER from its original course; and instead of its crolling" so "majestically" down on the English sloop of war Arab, capt. Jones, a rolling" so "majestically" down on the south, we would, that it should "roll" its proud waves down on the north side of Wash

It is intended, should the Legislature It is intended, should the Legislature grant the petition, (and surely they cannot do otherwise, if seconded and supported by the Representatives of the County) that the said Tar-river shall pass where the noor old sand some lew weeks past did—[but a palace with its infallible and irresistible ruler approached—it affrighted! field! and is no where to be found!] beginning at the first bend of the river, above Willow-point; thence back of Mr. John Kennedy's site, & down the awamp, in the spot, where the down the swamp, to the spot, where the new road leaves the poor old road, which, by Horse Pocus ! has been quick Presto'd, where who can rell! thence down the various or supposed course of the farmer hope old road, (now no more!) to Mr. John Jasper's old field; thence down the swamp in front of said field, to the river!

That a change of this kind, is desired by ALL! there cannot be a doubt — That the people in the new front of the town, would but rejoice in a measure so much to their adbut rejoice in a measure so much to their aday was abused, and the American nation pantage surely none dare presume ! I They attempted that grow undoubtedly would believe it necessary, undoubtedly would be in the necessary of the necessary and the necessary in the necessary of the necessary in the necessary of the necessary

and the state of t

ding; for all between that and I boh

That there are some, about the old read who perhaps may not join in axid petition, is not to be wondered at, as they never act from self-se considerations, to the injury of the considerations, to the injury of the considerations, at their possessions, set hour isjuries the unite of the property of others a yet-glots withstanding this is the case, they seem determined to cling to their dear self-disinterested as and perhaps, see, should they considered to give their assent, that some pipply, be have enough to believe it given sideration, and consider it a descincion from that isolized principle, which has ever goterned them in all acts of a public nature—Under such circumstances, unless they can be prevailed upon to do more for themselves and less for the public, every thing is to be dreaded from characters to disinterested is so great? so good a to wise I, and so noble! I

SAT 50,000 wharf less of a good quality, for building which in the North part of Washington, as soon as the river changes its course—for which the highest prices in cash will be given. Also the best wages to 200 chands for building them. FORETHOUGT.

deposit to Patriotita,—A Nashville paper of the 26 uit, which relates the arrival of an express from St. Louis, at Gen. Jackson's head quarters, with intelligence of the unfriendly disposition of the thrages, makes the following call on the gallant sp. I of the sp. Citizens of Kentuchy and Tenuessets and Already covered with glory—already crowned with the well-arread leading.

ry on their offensive operations—They are scarcely able to defend their own set. tlements. Two, three, four or five thousand solunteers, it is expected, will be called for from this State and Kentucky,—If so, Jeckson, the Hero of the South, will head you.—No fears are entertained up the acore of patriotims.—The call is already anxiously, awaited by thousands of the brave sons of Tennessen.—But an opportunity will be given to the patriotic sons of Kentucky, to avenge, the murders of Raisin. United with us in interest and glory, they will again, if necessary, unite with us in danger, to avenge the murders of their brothers of the Missouri and Mississippi.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, July 9.
Messrs, Clay and Gallatin arrived here this morning, and expect to embatis on board the Integrity, commanded by the representation of Cook Reid, for New York, the Ireats of Commerce liquing been aligned a few days since.

Charles Buller, in company with the English sloop of war Arab, capt. Jones a the English officer, who appeared from this conduct to be some overfed under the strapper, behaved with extreme insolence; he was informed that there was no cargo on board but the stone ballast, that the only passeng era were his wife, and three ladies, her relatives, bound to Philadelt phia; and capt. Philips invited him to his cabin; he behaved with so much grosancas in the presence of the ladies who had come upon deck, that captain Philips was under the necessity of checking his misbehaviour; requesting him to leave the brig, as the two nations were not at war, he conceived that no English ship his misbehaviour; requesting him to leave the brig, as the two nations were not at war, he conceived that no English ship had a right to interrupt American waters; and this understrapper behaving so indecorous, captain Philips refused to have any thing further to do with him, and he secondingly passed back to his majesty's ship lish captain Philips was ordered by the English captain to bring aboard his papera immediately, which, having no means to resist, he complied with; and there he was abused, and the American nation atigmatised by every epither that gross

behaved with the greatest outrage, and after reversing the American colors on the staff, so as to place the sales down they quitted the brig, and she was suffered to pass.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to a increase the man in this city, dated July 17, 1815.

In my former letter I gave you the particulars of my seisure, and of being fibelted. Yeaverday two of us were tried and both condemned; that is reasel, and every article on board that is not mentioned in what is called the Bermuda free port aft. This I intend to inclose you that it may be published for the information of the public. There are severe poor affects in the same situation, and will insentially be condemned. A sit hooner, arrived here from Baltimore hat evening, and was neited for having 10 firking batter and r boxes candles, the mare's adventure. Thus you see how the British are determined to desirely our sommerse, and they mill stiff at our our sommerse, and they mined to desiray our commerce, and they will stick at noting to effect their object."

THE LAUNCH.

Philodelphia, August 22.

THE PRANKLES, of 74 guns, was yesterday launched from the atocks in the Navy Yard of this city... The opera-

witnessed by more than an hundred thou-aand persons from the surrounding coun-try. The only inconvenience, indeed, a-rose from the want of space, its accom-modate specialors, which, being perceiv-ed, the commanding officer directed the navy yard to be thrown open. The many yard to be thrown open. The many yard to be thrown open. The many yard to be thrown open. gitation or pitching; she seemed to carpy her swelling hides to the flood with the
areciness, case, and bu yancy of a awan;
without the least rocking, and but a

slight plungs of the bow, when it quitted the slip, which indicated her entire free-dom, in possession of her destined ele-ment; her head veered round to the south in a beautiful style, exhibiting her south in a beautiful, style, exhibiting her starboard broadside to the tens of thousands, who hailed her transit with redoubled abelamations.

The launch was performed without any recident—but a carpenter was unfortunately killed before the launch, by the launch, by the

fall of a heavy piece of oak timber.

LOSS OF GUN-BOAT No. 152.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to gentleman in this city, dated 2 let Ju 1815.

1815.

It is with feelings of extreme regret, have to report the total loss of Gun-Bost No. 182, Sailing Master John Johnson

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Philadelphia, Aug 21.

Ar. sloop Roseits, Ducomb, Washington, N. C. 22d Schra Vincyard, Brewster, N. C. 2 days; Jane Parket, Wind, sor, 9 days; Sloops Roxia Orrice, Snydam, Newbern, 4 days; 12d sloop Gresham, Edenton, 4 days; 23d sloop Two.Beothers, Brittingham, Washington, N. C. 2 days; Subconers Bathany Cincil, Pugh, Washington, 3 days; Carpensers Son, Pew, 2 days; Cosster, 2 days from, Edenton, 3 days; Cosster, 3 days from, Edenton, 3 days; Cosster, 5 days from, Edenton, 3 sloops Active, Scudder, 2 days from Newbern, Oseans Baldwin, 5 days from Newbern

TAKEN UP,

A ND Committed to the Jail of this town on the 13th inst. as a Runaway, a negro man by the name of

Who was the property of William Little, of Pitt county, and says that he belongs to James Tindle, of Airson county. The said segre is a sout well made fellow, and of a black numplexion; about five feat; seven of eight inches high; from shirty for eight inches high; from shirty for years of age... The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, nay charges, and take him away.

R. H. BONNER, Jallor.

Aug. 18. 1 JIM :

Just Received & For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER

10 boxes Coton CARDS, No. 10'e.

a cashs 6d Cu. Nalls.
a do. 10d do. do.
b do. 12d do. do.
com Writing PAPER.
a tons Bar-IRON,
Men's SHOES, Lady's Morocco SLIPPERS, & Kid do., assorted colours,
American Coton-GOODS, assorted,
Lady's Straw.BONNETS,
And a quantity of Iron-CASTINGS,
sorted.

wish to purchase from 30 to 40 000 W.
O. Hhd. Staves of the best quality, for which Cash will be given, on delivery, authis place.
BLACK WELL & DAVISON.
July 21. tf 14

Taken up, & Committed

O the Jail of this County, on the sthinate of a Runsway, a negro man who calls JERRY.

And says he, belongs to Bodwin Weeks of And says he, belongs to Bodwin Weeks of the State of Tennessee, formerly the properety of Lovic Bell and Edwin Beckwith i The said negro, is about, 5 feet 10 inches highly of a yellow complexion, about twenty eight or thirty years of age... The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

R. H. BONNER, Jailor. Aug. 11. ____ 17.__

25 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 13th of April less, my negro BEN; He's about 26 years of age, very black, and stout made, about 6 feet high, has a course voice, is slow in speech, and is well known in this & the peighbouring County, amongst whom be can associate as a pracher.

Any person delivering said negro to me or lodge him in jail so that I get him againg shall be entitled to the above reward.

THOMAS TROTTER.

June 25 tf Valuable Land For Sale.

A BOUT FOUR HUNDRED Acres of prime Land in Pift county, between Tranter's and Grindal creeks, and seperated from the lands known by the name of Spiers' Neck, by a dich. An indisputable title will be given—Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber or Mr. Samuel Palates.

Washington, July 13, 1815. 13 tf

For Sale.

THE Lot in Van Norden Town, lately occupied by Mrs. Aon Coleman: For terms apply to the Subcriber in Greenville, M. MORDECAL.

Aug II. 17 tf

To Rent,

THE Wharf & two Warehouses ther opposite the Dwelling of the Subscriber.

MARY MARSH.

and the second second

(Gration concluded from let page) wers that be? And by his precept ers that be " and example. he proved, that "tribute" even to the most odious government, was "lawful," when he himself was so poor and pennyless that he was obliged to wo k a miracle to pay his tax. Ye hypocites who heither say as he said, nor do as he did, who neglect your duties to a buse your rulers "ye cannot be his diaciples." Ye neither "render to Casar', " nor " to God the things that are Casar's." nor " to your own sakes, desist. Think not to feed your flocks with political feeds, when they are starring for "the bread of life," test pious christians shall be offended and turn their backs on those sanctuaries which you shall have defiled with your

horrid blasphemies.

But the opposition to the war did no stop here. A most bold and daring mes sure was devised and adopted by Massa chusetts. At a special session of the Le gislature, summoned upon the pretext of defence, but at which no defensive mea sure, wha ever, was matured, delegat were appointed to meet in concention, with others from the cest of the New England btates for the purpose of taking the re-sources of the government out of their bands, preventing the exercise of federal authority within these States, and of preparing the way of a final separation 1 project was resisted, and its effects and tendency exposed. The people were ala med, the enemy encouraged, & strong apprehensions were entertained that Mas sachuseits, at least, would throw her whole weight into the scale of the enemy But that being, who has so often interpo-sed in behalf of our country, did not for-solve us in this extremity. The session which authorised the convention, was summoned after the capture of Washington and while the public mind was depressed and, in some measure desponding. Had thing favorable intervened, it is impos sible to say to what length the madness party would have driven this dejuded state. Bur the loss of the capital was succeeded by the most brilliant triumphs This depressed the enemy, and discour aged he opposition. The convention mer terations to the constitution were propo-sed lending to impair its energy and a bridge the people of their rights, baving no bearing on the then state of affairs, ap the face of which is now viewed with most profound indifference. Upon the acceptance of he report of her delegates, Massachuseus appointed three commissioners to act as a committee of griev ance, to the seat of government, to ask the United States had no right to give. I hese disconsolate gentlemen, al ter meeting with much tribulation. ridi cule, contempt, and pits, & hearing the victory & peace, arrived at Washington af aid or asbamed to make known their errand, returned as secretly as possibic, and here the farce ended !

I hus have I enumerated some of the engines, by which the constitution was storm of war. But BE, who wetch ver the destinies of America, shielded her from the storm, protected her from the tempest and brough her to her haven in peace, safety and triumph. In spite of these and other embarrassments. you see this infant republic rise from its cradle, & humble the mistress of the ocean. You see, on the Lakes, two British fleets of superior force, strike to the marchless skill and unconquerable bravery of Amer-You see our young and inexperienced officers and soldiers at Chippews and Bridgewater, in field fight, meet & repel a superior force of the veterans of the Peninsula, " the conquerors of the profit, they would have felt less compasconquerors of Eu ope " Y o see a sion for their "afflicted country " And, New Orleans, the most powerful british it other nations have become their comarmy that ever stepped on American ground, vanquished, with vast destruc-tion of their officers and men, by "the Back. Woods," larmers. Who can doub, but the God of battles espoused our cause, and hot only " covered our heads in the day of danger," bu covered our enemies, "with shame as a mantle," and "confu-sion as a garmen ?"

And you, fellow citizens, are parta-kers of these exploits. If the rulers of your State have endeavored to stifle the flame of your patriotism, and to prevent your sharing in your country's glory, the fave volunteers from Massachusetts and Maine, have gloriously lought and bled for their country. Many officers and soldiers from this State can boast of honorable wounds, received at Chippewa, Bidgewater, Erie, Platisburg, and else where in def nce of our country's honor and its rights; and many a gallant tar from your native soil, has helped to the dousing of St. George's cross, to the sturs and stripes of America

Yet up starts one of your calculating penery, and asks, "Pray what have you umed by the war?" I answer, nation of koner ; " without which," as was once

peace. In Europe, to be known as an d. merican is to command tespect. We meen an American in the legitimate schoe-Per we are told that the British themelves treat those with contempt who can the name of Americans without pos-

Notwithstanding the increased power of the enemy, during the war, and a correspondent increase of opposition from our own citizens, the peace is honorable and satisfactory. Those who confide in British honor, and magnanimity, for the protection of their commerce, and the liberation of their seamen, and those who have seriously convended, that "Britain has done us no essential injury." will not, surely, regret, that we have no treaty stipulations on the points in dispute; and those who have not the fullest confidence in British justice, or liberality, will be said that the disgrace of her navy, and the defeat and destruction of her a mies, are better pledges for "free trade and sallors" rights," than the most fail and

definite promises, on parchment.

But the reputation of Britain stands on different ground. She has employed the merciless avage, whose known mode of warlare is indiscriminate murder. She has marked her progress by a wanton destruction of monuments of elegance and taste, a disgraceful plunder and waste of private property, and a barbarous cruelty and savage orutality, upon persons entitled to protection, humanity, and tender-

When powerful and successful, she was insolent in her demands; and when searen she yielded to he propositions which she had before rejected. Had we cavilled, vacillated, and conducted in this manner, well might the world have charged us with waging war for purposes of conquest, ambition and cruelty.

As the distresses of war were sintensonably magnified. our expectations will be, probably disappointed by the peacefrom extreme misery to extreme happuness, which we expected, because much of that misery was inaginary. If, however, we will improve, from the lessons aught by the war, we shall probably experience some compensation, even for its

we have learned the danger of depending too much on foreign luxuries. These alienare our affections, and impair our independence. We have encouraged. increased, and improved our manufac tures - I hese promote agriculture, na tional wealth, and national attachments. We have found, that, however important commerce may be to some, its important tance is most felt and magnified by those who are reaping its profits. And if, by the peace in Europe, our exclusive mer chants do not find the channels of trade through which they have, hitherto, enricht ed themselves, let them not repine; les the world should suspect the sincerity of heir love of peace, and be induced to believe, that had the war with Great Britain been productive of immediate merchantile elitors in the or will teach New England that a separation from the other states would be but a change of their commercial dependence, from their own to a foreign nation, who have no employment for their shipping, no use for their munufactures, who care little for their friendship, and less for their

prosperity. The war has taught us the impor-tance of ogriculture. When the Creator of the world was progressing in his work, he seemed to regret the want of a being bearing his image and likeness Not there were no lawyers to discuss disputed rights; not that there were no warriors to defend or enslave their fellow men; nor that there were no priests to preach religion or politics; but that "there was not a man to till the ground" Hence man was taken from the earth, which he was destined to cultivate, and to which he must ultimately return. The earth is a kind and indulgent parent. She ad-friend, with consecrated affection, to retire in the longly and, to held of the special from the entry to the dispersion of the continued in class of two other frigates, and heat driven a third into Alighteen their fellow men; nor country, let us not be unpositive to be their rendezvouse mindful of those brave men, who have fallen which place was to be their rendezvouse in its defence. Par from home, in a forting the distinct of the last rites, or bid a she which some years ago captured a Porphe mindful of those brave men, who have fallen which place was to be their rendezvouse from the original and indulgent parent. She ad-friend, with consecrated affection, to retire in the longly and, to bestow tears, roses, or retire in the longly and, to bestow tears, roses, or

of anarchy, and the thunders of despotism, shall assail it, may it stend unmoved, firm as the world, and perpetual as
time.

We are further taught the necessity
of keeping our armor on. Much as we've,
precate the shedding of human blood, the
present aspect of the world gives us little
hope of universal peace. Prudence dietates that we should be prepared for the
worst. We have been taught by experience, that little reliance is to be placed
on the firmest national friendable; and
surely much less is to be expected from
the friendship of England. She chvies our
happiness and our glory. She views us
as the rival of her commerce and maritime power. She is still amorting with
the wounds, inflicted on her, on the ocean
the lakes and the land.

The events since the peace, are slender evidence of her friendship. The cold
blooded massacre at Dartmoor prison, its

The events since the peace, are significant of the events since the peace, are significant of the evidence of her friendship. The cold blooded managere at Dartmoor prison, is perhaps, without a parallel in the history even of British barbarities. Some thou sands of American citizens who had been impressed before the war, were, at it commencement, held as presoners. These with others, were secured in Dartmoor prison, in England, and the walls were guarded by a band of soldiers

On the sixth of April last, withou any cause, and upon the most frivolou pretext, the barbarian who commanded the guard, ordered them to fire on these unarmed and unoffending American conzens, and to charge them with the bay onet. The savage order was executer and seven were killed, and shout sixty wounded, while begging for mercy? What explanation or sa islaction will be given by that government for this murder, is very doubitule Probably it will end like ther aggressions : be first justified then there, and many will conclude it best not to dispute about its unless w can "make money" by it.

Europe is in a state of convolution We have hitherto taken he part in their quarrels—The ambitton of the Empere of France has no advocates in America; nor do we feel much interest in the cause of " legitima e sovereigns." When tions parte was deposed, we neither fasted nor gave thanks. The restoration of th accient and venerable institutions" of Eu rope, whether civil or religious, was no cause of joy to us. Not that we uppre-hended that the threa's of England and her American adherents would be execued, and the "illegitimate" President of the Uni ed States would be expelled to Elba; but, because we doubted the great good which would result from the event. And we still doubt. We do not much understand "the lights of kings," nor fully relish the interference of foreigners, settle the internal concerns of a nation.

But as a strange event has put the question of "the rights of kings" on different ground. After the deposition of Bonaparte, the "magnanimous allies" began to partition all which hey had, & some which they had not acquired by the conquest-Now, while these royal and imperial robbers are disputing about the division of the plunder, the exile returns, comes upon their backs, and sends them away to take care of "the divine right of kings." The event which shall grow out of this state of things may, and probably we know of no as legitimate sovereigns,"

ministers to our wants, encourages our to the lonely spot, to bestow tears, roses, or hopes, and rewards our fidelity. And, requiems, at their tombs. Some shroughd The Algerine admiral had been killed in the though she sometimes sorrects our pre- in their hammocks, are consigned to watery engagement.

observed by a leader of the opposition, unarional independence is not worth preserving." Full well I know that this national independence is not worth preserving. Total well I know that this national independence is not worth preserving. Agliculture is the favorite employment of the widerness. While others, and in this country, it is the greatest security to national attachments, will ask," is its value in the market? How case it be exchanged for stocks? Will the brokers take it I What quantity of it will purchase a cargo of rum and molasses, or sugar and brandy? Will it pay taxes? If it will answer none of these purposes it is of no use to us."

Leaving these gentlemen to their apeculation, permit me on this day, to congratulate you, on the high ground dyon country occupies on the return of peace. In Europe, to be known as an A.

the Editor is informed, that at the close of this parapraph, the music touched a sof-metauchety, and sympathetic air, which we exceed the impressive

Mediterranean Victory.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Alicante, to the Secretary of State de-

Alicente, June 21st, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to informed you hat, by a letter this moment received from my vice consul, N choias Briale, at Carthamy vice consul, N choias Briale, at Cartheadron under Commodere Decaure, had peared off that port, and sent in an Alger-frigate 144 guine and 500 men, captured ff Cop. de Gar, after a short engagement, turing which the commander of the Alger-ne was killed. Our, lost consisted of four men. The Commodore had sent in a schr-or refreshmen', and other necessaries, with which she immediately sailed for the fleets The prize must perform ten days' quarran-tine. I shall set off within two bours for tine. I shall set off within two hours for that place in order to make further provis-sion for the fleet, if necessary, and render every other service in my power—from theore I shall have the honour of addressing you, and solvice what further may oc-

With sentiments of he highest respect I am; sir, your most obed ent selvant, ROBERT MONTGOMERY. To the Hondrable the Secretary of State.

Cany of a letter from the American Consul as Cadia to the Secretary of State, da ed Cansulate of the United States, Cadiz, June 27, 1815.

Six-I have much pleasure in referi you to the subjoined statement, for the teres ing and important information it c ains, which I doubt not, in a great part, may be relied on. The informant adds. nat about 400 prisoners had been landed from the prize frigure, and that but few had been saved from the brig. The wind being now from the S. W. makes it probable that he particulars of this action from the Commodore will not come to haild for some days.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, &c. RICHD. S. HACKLEY.

Hon, J. MONROE. Secretary of State.

we know of no a legitimate sovereigns," Arrived, Spanish boat Santo Christo except those which derive their authority del Grao, Patron Manuel Servera, in four from the people, may that people, who days from Carthagena: said Patron reports would choose their own rulers, prosper that on the 21st inst, an Algerine frigate of in the attempt; and may all combinations 44 guns, (admiral) a prize to the Americans, to prevent them be brought to confusion. had entered said port with the less of all her.

On this day, fellow citizens, let us mass, except the foremast, and otherwise not forget the American soldier, returned much injured. She was brought in by an victorious from the field; nor the sen of American schooner, which, after taking Neptune, who has bufferted the ocean to ome fresh provisions, again put to sea, meet and conquer his country's foes. If The captain of said schooner reported that you see him in adversity, remember his an Algerine brig had been run on shore services, respect and relieve him. Make by her crew, between the tower of Estacio however that there were no merchants to traffic in licit or illicit commerce; not that your cup," and while he recounts his ex there were no lawyers to discuss disputed plous, and shows his scars, afford him cun squadron continued in classe of two other

RICHD. S HACKLEY.